

LABOR CLARION

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Opening of Contract Is Formally Demanded By Waterfront Workers

On Monday last the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union made formal demand upon the Waterfront Employers of the Pacific Coast for the reopening of the waterfront contract.

Signed by Harry Bridges, district president of the union, a letter cited wage increases and strengthening of the six-hour day as chief demands.

It also asked clarification of picket lines disputes and problems related to labor-saving devices. The contract expires at midnight, September 30. Bridges' letter informed the employers their June 2 offer of flat renewal was unacceptable.

The union has elected from its executive committee a sub-committee of nine which will negotiate with the employers. Bridges has said that although the problems may be unsettled by September 30 this would not mean strike action by the union.

The men, Bridges indicated previous to sending the letter, will continue to work under the terms of the old contract, and a strike vote will not be taken until the longshoremen feel it justified.

He again asserted employers' threats of a "fight to a finish" on the waterfront are "not conducive to an untroubled renewal of our agreements."

ALAMEDA COUNTY FAIR

Pleasanton will be the scene of the Alameda County Fair and La Fiesta August 10 to 13, reports the California State Automobile Association. The picturesque Fiesta Del Vino has been merged with the fair this year. Horse racing will be one of the featured events.

Oppose Parking Meters

Despite rapidly growing opposition to parking meters by civic, business and labor groups, meter interests are actively continuing to seek an entering wedge for a "trial" installation of the curbside coin-collecting machines, the California State Automobile Association declared in a statement this week.

Strongly augmenting the array of organizations opposed to taxing motorists via the parking meter, the San Francisco Labor Council went on record against the plan at its last meeting. The Council adopted a report of its law and legislative committee declaring that "parking meters offer no satisfactory solution of the parking problem; they unjustly allocate the streets, owned by the public, to private use and profit of parking meter corporations."

Rebuffed in various sections of the city, meter interests have lately centered their efforts upon a move to secure installation of their devices in Mission street from First to Sixth streets, the statement said.

Opportunity to present "the case against parking meters" to any organization approached by meter proponents will be welcomed by the association, the statement continued.

Committee of Citizens Indorses Board Action

The San Francisco Board of Education is not justified in spending \$113,000 for the erection of an auditorium addition to the Francis Scott Key elementary school at Forty-third avenue and Kirkham street when the average price for an elementary school auditorium is \$52,000.

This was the finding of a committee of citizens appointed to investigate the current row over whether elementary school auditoriums should be enlarged to include commodious lobbies and teachers' lunch rooms.

The report, filed with the Board of Education at its August 1 meeting, concurred in by Joseph P. Nourse, superintendent of public schools, recommends against erection of more elaborate auditorium entrances to elementary schools. On this point the committee found that:

"This contention must be put forth largely for contemplated adult use of the building, as children enter elementary school auditoriums at all times from their classrooms through connecting school corridors and not from the street entrance."

The report was given after citizens in the outer Sunset district had urged the more elaborate auditorium building, whereas the Board of Education has budgeted \$60,000 for the structure and in the face of urgent demands for educational facilities in other sections of the city refused to embark upon a program of auditorium construction more costly than others now standing and giving satisfactory service.

The citizens' committee was composed of James Leo Halley, chairman, Matthew Dooley, Mrs. Joseph E. Morcombe, Dr. Lew Wallace, W. L. Kuser and Joel H. Springer.

"Back-to-Work" March Shown in Statistics Of Conference Board

An estimate made by the Industrial Conference Board and published in New York this week revealed that a gradual back-to-work march in private industry reduced unemployment in the United States by about 424,000 in June.

The board, a private research organization, said approximately 1,142,000 have gone out of the jobless tabulations since February.

Its latest unemployed estimate was 9,552,000, the lowest since December, 1937, compared with 10,959,000 in June, 1938.

At the depression peak in March, 1933, the board's figure was up to 14,706,000. The total had been cut to 5,651,000 in September, 1937, on the verge of the severe autumn collapse in production that year.

"The emergency labor force, represented by the W.P.A., C.C.C. and Federal Projects Works program, declined from 2,918,000 in May to 2,853,000 in June," the board added.

"This was the fourth consecutive monthly decline in the government's emergency labor force and marks a drop of 14 per cent since last February."

Green Urges Congress To Pass Vital Bills Prior to Adjournment

As Congress neared adjournment this week, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor urged favorable action on four important measures and denounced Congress for its failure to act on amendments to the National Labor Relations Act proposed by the Federation.

Naming the four measures and commenting on the need for their enactment, he said:

"(1) The Murray amendment to the W.P.A. Act, which would restore the payment of prevailing wages on W.P.A. projects and right the great wrong committed when Congress dropped the prevailing wage principle from the measure adopted June 30. In addition, appropriations should be made for the continuance of the art projects.

"(2) The Starnes bill, providing a \$350,000,000 appropriation for useful construction projects under the P.W.A. Without this appropriation the P.W.A. may have to go out of existence and the recovery drive would be seriously retarded.

"(3) The bill authorizing the United States Housing Authority to borrow an additional \$800,000,000 for the expansion of its slum-clearance and housing program.

"(4) Amendments to the Walsh-Healy Act, already passed by the Senate."

President Green assailed failure to act on the amendments to the labor act as a "shameful, stalling performance," and said failure to pass the four measures named would be an evasion of responsibility.

"Such tactics, in the face of the nation's pressing needs, can only result in making a mockery of our legislative processes," he declared.

Detroit Printing Company Ordered To Bargain With Union Employees

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered the Aronsson Printing Company, Detroit, Mich., upon request, to bargain collectively with Detroit Typographical Union No. 18, Detroit Printing Pressmen's Union No. 2 and Bookbinders and Bindery Workers' Union No. 20.

The company was further ordered to stop interfering with self-organization of its employees.

Bridges on Stand

The Harry Bridges deportation case was resumed at Angel Island on Wednesday last after a recess of several days, with Dean James M. Landis presiding.

Bridges, called as a witness for the prosecution, was on the stand all day. It is expected that he will occupy the witness stand the rest of the week, and that the defense will question him after the prosecution ends its direct examination.

As on the opening day of the proceedings, Bridges denied that he was a member of the Communist party, and declared, "I am a trade unionist." He admitted familiarity with communist aims, but denied having attended communist meetings, as testified to by government witnesses, and scoffed at statements that communists dictated the union policies on the waterfront.

Lack of Money Already Threatens to Strangle Wages-Hours Statute

(L. L. N. S.)

Wage and Hour Administrator Andrews, who is trying to fix minimum wages and maximum hours in industrial employments, is threatened with the possibility of his division of the Labor Department becoming practically a dead letter in Uncle Sam's governmental machinery. Andrews has not been given enough money to run his division this year. The appropriation by Congress has been cut to the point where there is not enough to maintain an organization, or to inquire into complaints of "chiseling" under the law.

Apparently a shortage of funds for the wage and hour division is just what some of the members of Congress want. This is especially true of the little group of "rugged individualists" who come from the areas of the South that are advertised by chambers of commerce as having "low wages and cheap labor," and who have organized themselves into a "battalion of death" to strangle and suffocate the law and its administration.

Three Battalion Leaders

The battalion of rugged individualists consists in the main of Howard Smith, reactionary member of Congress from Virginia, and a member of the House Rules Committee; Gene Cox of Georgia, who with his son, brother, sister, niece and two nephews is asserted to draw a total of \$37,600 a year from federal payrolls, and Representative Graham Barden, for five years a member from North Carolina.

Under the onslaught of the Smith-Cox-Barden battalion, the wage and hour division for the next twelve months has a total of only \$3,100,000 to meet all of its expenses and to investigate the mountainous pile of complaints that are gathering cobwebs in its offices. This sum for next year is about one-fifth of what the division actually needs, and about one-third of what it will need in the other years to come. A request indorsed by President Roosevelt for a deficiency appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the present year may be denied by the Congress unless labor at once demands approval.

Foes Hamstring Law

In slashing the wage and hour appropriation the Southern congressmen have pretty effectively hamstrung the law. They have done as well as if they had defeated the measure on the floor of the House a year ago. They have given chiseling employers, who want the benefit of low wages and cheap labor, an opportunity to violate the law with impunity, and, before long, to make it a dead letter.

The division could very well use \$15,000,000 in the next twelve months in organizing its work and

dealing with the complaints that have already come in. The law is aimed directly at the "10 per cent of chiselers" on the fringe of industry that caused the N.R.A. so much trouble, and leaped to take advantage of the Supreme Court's decision killing the National Recovery Act, with its Section 7-a relating to collective bargaining.

Congress has not been so niggardly and mean with the federal agencies charged with protecting the welfare of industrial workers. The Social Security Board has been pampered with lavish appropriations, which year before last left it with a handsome surplus of \$12,000,000 at the year's end. In 1936 and 1937 the board had \$18,000,000. The next year it had \$21,000,000, and last year almost \$23,000,000. For the next twelve months the board, with its 10,000 employees, will have \$23,000,000.

Contrast Is Glaring

These sums have been solely for the board's administrative expenses. They have been and are entirely apart from funds for grants to the states, or to pay old-age benefits.

With a load of work just as large and just as important as that of the Social Security Board, the Wage and Hour Administration is expected to worry along on one-eighth of the funds that are given to the board.

Representative Smith has been one of the tireless opponents of the law, and seeking before passage to bury the measure in the all-powerful Rules Committee. Representative Cox, with six members of his family asserted to be on federal payrolls at sums ranging from \$1620 to \$4800 a year, has waged a bitter fight against both the wage and hour division and the National Labor Relations Board. Representative Barden of North Carolina joined with them as a third member of the "battalion of death" to destroy the law.

Labor Support Needed

So far labor organizations have failed to rally to the support of the division. Administrator Andrews, who is recognized as a capable and energetic official, has been left for large part to fight his battle singlehanded.

The law restores to wage earners much of what they lost when the Recovery Act was knocked out by the Supreme Court. And unless labor unions rally to the support of Andrews and demand of their congressmen that the division have an appropriation in whatever sum it needs for the full conduct of its work this year, the benefits of this law will be largely lost.

No more crucial issue has faced the rank and file of workers—overall and white collar variety alike—nor have they had more at stake than right now as the "battalion of death" marches into the final days of this session of Congress with the wage and hour division reduced to a condition of strangulation and suffocation.

Doctors and lawyers just practice, but union-label buyers mean business!

Spending Bill Beaten By Coalition of Foes Of President Roosevelt

"With a jubilant coalition of Republicans and Democrats in command," says the Associated Press, the House of Representatives on Tuesday last refused by a vote of 193 to 166 to take President Roosevelt's \$1,950,000,000 bill up for debate.

This action followed passage by the Senate the preceding day of a much-reduced \$1,615,000,000 version of the same measure.

After witnessing the dramatic display of insurgency, Representative Rayburn of Texas, administration leader, indicated that the other major money bill on the administration program—the \$800,000,000 housing bill—also was as good as dead.

President Calm but Disappointed

While battle-weary legislators prepared to adjourn Congress by Saturday night, President Roosevelt received reporters at his press conference. In a calm tone he said that while he was not criticizing the legislators for something they had a perfect right to do, those who would be adversely affected had a right to know where the responsibility lay and the names of those who voted against House consideration of the measure.

A large number of industries would not have their production increased as planned, he said, and a large number of relief clients who would have obtained jobs would have to remain on relief. This, he said, would cost the taxpayers a good many hundred millions of dollars.

The President had asked \$3,060,000,000 for loans which he said would aid industry and employment. Administration men said the projects would be self-liquidating and would not increase the national debt. Critics disputed this and called the plan dangerous to federal finances, and an undesirable grant of tremendous power to the executive.

Rayburn's Plea Fruitless

The House action came after Administration Leader Rayburn had made an appeal to his Democratic colleagues, saying that when the President recommended a program "it is asking little" of the House to consider it.

Before the crowded chamber, his voice rising higher and higher, he said that to obtain recovery it is necessary that "labor be employed and capital active, on the farm, in the mine and in the counting house."

Herbert Hoover Approves Action

In an interview at Salt Lake City, Utah, ex-President Hoover noted a parallel between President Roosevelt's defeat on the lending measure and reverses he suffered in the latter part of his own administration. The former President told reporters that "in my opinion" it was a wise Congress that killed this bill.

Hoover, who added "its general effect should be beneficial to American business," said he did not believe the House's action spelled the end of the "new deal," however, although "it was a severe blow."

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Newspaper Guild Meets In Annual Convention

Headed by its president, Heywood Broun, the noted newspaper columnist, the American Newspaper Guild (C.I.O.) opened its annual convention at the Fairmont Hotel in this city on Monday last.

In opening the convention Broun said the guild must strive for "a complete organization of newspaper workers, from city room, mechanical departments and business offices," to deal with publishers through a joint committee for all employees.

"Our strength lies in forming a sound, solid, vertical union," he said.

Harry Bridges, one of the speakers, made a prediction that he will win his fight against deportation, and told the delegates:

Bridges Confident He'll Win Case

"We think the case is in the bag. We are not afraid of any group of labor spies, perjurers and ex-convicts when their testimony goes before a fair-minded person like Dean Landis of Harvard University."

Heywood Broun added the comment: "We all know the trial of Bridges has nothing to do with the issues being heard. We know he's in a spot because he is an honest, efficient and able labor leader."

On the platform with Broun were various members prominent in labor activities, among them George G. Kidwell, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, who said:

"Freedom of the press is a relative matter. We have freedom for owners of the press, but we have yet to realize freedom for the writers of the press."

Governor Olson Not Present

Governor Olson, slated to address the convention, was unable to appear. His greetings were conveyed by George Irvine.

Jonathan Eddy, executive vice-president, reported that more than one-third of contracts now held by the guild provide for the guild shop, that the guild expects half its contracts to contain such provision next year, "and the following year, perhaps, the guild won't take less," he said.

Guild membership is now at a high of 18,755, as compared with 16,797 in 1938.

Patrick Casey, president of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, greeted the delegates to the five-day convention.

The guild's auxiliary met at the Fairmont Hotel in its first convention, with Mrs. Ruth Erickson, president of the San Francisco Auxiliary, welcoming the delegates.

Labor Board Examiner's Hearing In Nut and Fruit Packing Case

The American Federation of Labor this week called witnesses before National Labor Relations Board Examiner J. J. Fitzpatrick at San Jose in an attempt to refute C.I.O. charges that the Dried Nut and Fruit Packers' Union was dominated by thirteen major packing companies when it was organized in August, 1937.

The packers, charged in the C.I.O. complaint with violating the Wagner act, closed their case after calling only a few witnesses. Their counsel, W. W. Jacka, said the bulk of the C.I.O. charges had been refuted by cross-examination of C.I.O. witnesses during the hearing.

The first A.F.L. witness was John J. Roonan,

president of Local 21084 since April of this year. Formerly employed as a laborer at the Rosenberg Packing Company plant at Santa Clara, Roonan identified some thirty-five pledge cards members signed when joining the A.F.L. union.

A.F.L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO MEET

Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, announces that the summer meeting of the executive council of the Federation will convene on Monday, August 7, at Atlantic City, N. J. The executive council of the A.F.L. consists of the president, the secretary-treasurer and fifteen vice-presidents.

Mission Merchants Discourage Business Requiring Regulation

The Mission Street Merchants' Association's stand on requests for licenses and permits for Mission street establishments was elucidated this week in a statement to members, State Board of Equalization and Police Chief Quinn.

Quoting from the association's constitution, the statement said:

"Places of business which require a license from the Police Department are not desirable on Mission street and applications for such licenses may be opposed by the association.

"The association opposes establishments incompatible with the best interests of the street and will support its members in petitions to the Police Department and State Board of Equalization for permits or licenses where it is shown that such members conduct their business in a manner and on a plan commensurate with the best interests of the street."

Two Charter Amendments May Be Placed on November Ballot

A proposed charter amendment to guarantee institutional workers employed by the city a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour or \$106 a month was taken under advisement by the Board of Supervisors judiciary committee last week.

The amendment was requested by the Institutional Workers' Union, which recently won discontinuance of arbitrary maintenance deductions in the Department of Public Health.

The judiciary committee announced a public hearing on the amendment for August 11. The amendment would be placed on the November 7 ballot.

Action was postponed for two weeks on a second amendment which would make the offices of Board of Education members elective instead of appointive.

Why experiment on our economic problems when union labels will solve them!

Chamber of Commerce Reports Business Boom

The workers of San Francisco, and especially those who have been or will be shortly released by the W.P.A., will be glad to learn that the city has enjoyed the best June business since the record-breaking slump of 1929. This has been revealed by the research department of the Chamber of Commerce after plotting graphs and tabulating long lists of figures.

Whether these figures indicate an increase in employment at living wages is not indicated by the Chamber, but with the crowds of Exposition visitors increasing every day it would seem that labor naturally would expect to participate in the general prosperity so proudly announced by the business men's organization.

With the value of all construction up 28 per cent over June of last year, residential building permits totaled \$1,300,270—largest figure in more than a decade. New car sales rose 25 per cent and electrical energy sales 17 per cent over last year, while retail trade reported by 711 independent stores increased 4.2 per cent for the month.

Employment rose 4.1 per cent in the manufacturing industries and salaries 6.7 per cent. San Francisco bank debits led all major cities in the state with an average of nearly \$1,500,000 per day above last year.

And with Exposition visitors pouring around every corner, the Chamber hopefully looked forward to even greater gains for July.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES WILL PICNIC

A picnic will be given by the San Francisco Post Office Athletic Association next Sunday, August 6, at Vallemar Park, San Mateo County, one mile south of Sharp's Park, on Coast-Side highway. A varied program of games, races, athletic events and a tug-of-war, followed by dancing from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m., will round out a pleasurable day. Buses will leave main post office, Seventh and Mission streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 11:45 a. m., returning at 5 p. m. and 6 p. m. The public is invited to attend. John Gilmore is chairman of the day.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1939

Lewis Attacks Garner

A sensational attack on Vice-President John N. Garner by John L. Lewis, head of the C.I.O., took place last week at a congressional hearing on proposed changes in the wage and hour bill.

Lewis flatly accused Garner of responsibility for what he called the recent campaign against labor in the House of Representatives, asserting "Garner's knife is searching, searching for the quivering, pulsating heart of labor."

Lewis, taking the committee completely by surprise, shouted his denunciation of the vice-president near the close of a session which was called to harmonize sharply conflicting views as to proposed changes in the wage-hour law.

"You know, the genesis of this campaign against labor in the House of Representatives is not hard to find," Lewis said, his gaze fixed on the ceiling. "It is within the Democratic party. It runs across to the Senate of the United States and emanates there from a labor-baiting, poker-playing, whisky-drinking, evil old man whose name is Garner."

"Some gentlemen may rise in horror and say, 'Why, Mr. Lewis has made a personal attack on Mr. Garner,'" Lewis continued. Then, pounding the table, he added:

"Yes, I make a personal attack on Mr. Garner for what he is doing. . . .

"I am against him officially, individually and personally, concretely and in the abstract, when his knife searches for the heart of my people. I am against him in 1939 and I will be against him in 1940 when he seeks the presidency of the United States. And I say to Mr. Garner and I say to the people of the United States that he will never achieve the presidency of this republic by baiting labor and seeking to debase Americans."

It is difficult to understand what Lewis expected to accomplish by this intemperate attack upon the vice-president. What he did accomplish must have been the opposite of his intention, for it resulted in an ovation from Garner's friends and followers which never would have resulted from any expression or activity of Garner himself.

Garner has been known for years for his opposition to organized labor, and Lewis's vituperative onslaught will tend to justify the attitude of the vice-president in the eyes of his friends.

With all his long experience as a labor leader, Lewis has not yet learned that such outbreaks always do more harm than good, and injure the very ones he is presumably trying to aid.

Booming Union Label Products

Organized labor has found that observance of union label weeks increases the demand for union label goods and services. One of the latest labor bodies to show the value of union label week was the Gibson County Central Labor Union of Princeton, Ind., which held a successful week,

during which the union label was much in the public eye.

Full co-operation was given by Princeton merchants, who displayed union label goods and posters, and by two local daily newspapers, which gave space to union label week activities and co-operated in issuing a special edition which was distributed to every home in Gibson County without cost to the union label committee.

Union label weeks have been found of value whenever tried. Results explain why they are gaining in popularity throughout the nation.

In This Day of Change

Magna Carta is a name of note. But it was granted by an English King John to some barons, and had to do, among other things, with the control by the barons of the property of their wards. And it was given by the king in A.D. 1215—which was 724 years ago.

English conditions changed, and there was the rebellion of Wat Tyler in 1381. It was 100 years after that that the Portuguese started the African slave trade. Within ten years America was discovered. Slavery was introduced into the American colonies in 1619. It took 246 years for it to become a war issue, and be abolished.

Then came the industrial revolution, with the invention and use of labor-saving machinery. And in 1825 trade unions were allowed in England. The first pony express was started between Sacramento, Calif., and St. Joseph, Mo., in 1860, and in exactly eighteen months it was superseded by the telegraph, in October, 1861.

Invention of the cotton gin made slavery profitable for a few in America, laid the basis for peculiar philosophies and creeds, prepared the way for secession, and pointed far forward to the address of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg.

Every great event changes the current of men's thinking, wipes out old beliefs, modifies the meanings of words, abolishes philosophies. Greatest wisdom of the "founding fathers" was their provision for the changes which they foresaw to be certain, though but dimly sensed at the time. Traditions, basic principles, eternal truths—these are not terminals—they are milestones.

It is in the light of this record of experience, this product of the histories of men, that the American labor movement must find its way into the future.

Magna Cartas are never the capstones of history. They are but parts of the walls of human life.

Workers' Living Standards Menaced

The sinister influence of armaments, national economic self-sufficiency, and the menace of war upon economic and social conditions are included among the outstanding features of the past year by the International Labor Office in its Year Book, published at Geneva, Switzerland.

"In the first place," the Year Book declares, "armaments, autarky and the resultant business uncertainty tend to impoverish every community affected. The better-off sections will feel it eventually in increased taxation, the poorer sections in a decline in the standard of living."

"In the second place, as already noted, the huge diversion of demand to armaments is resulting in a massive distortion of the whole economic fabric."

"In the third place, in a world made smaller by modern means of transport, communication and aggression, if one country adopts methods which carry within them the menace of war every other country is liable sooner or later to be affected."

"Finally, unless a modicum of social justice is achieved as between country and country as well as between man and man, recourse to such methods may become practically inevitable."

"These, perhaps, are long-term rather than short-term considerations, but none the less apposite to any understanding of the present time."

Bombed by a Friend

(New York "Herald-Tribune")

It is, of course, entirely natural and proper that the House Labor Committee, which is considering amendments to the Wagner act, should listen to officers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in defense of the status quo. But the more such gentlemen protest that the administration of the act by the National Labor Relations Board has been fair, the more obvious it becomes the charges of the board's bias in favor of the C.I.O. are true. When a violent partisan like Philip Murray, vice-president of the C.I.O. and Lewis's chief lieutenant, can see nothing unfair in the rulings of the board, he double-rivets the case against it.

Murray in his testimony was particularly concerned with the amendment sought by the American Federation of Labor which would compel the Labor Board to certify a craft union as a legitimate bargaining unit when a majority of its members so voted. The amendment is aimed at the present power of the board to designate whatever bargaining unit it chooses, whether craft, plant or employer unit—a power which it has used almost invariably, and most conspicuously in the case of the Pacific Coast longshoremen, to boost the C.I.O. type of organization over that of the A.F.L. The amendment would implement the confessed object of the Wagner act, which is to permit workers to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing as distinct from those chosen for them by the Labor Board under the political pressure exerted by Lewis. But Murray says it would break up the industrial unions in favor of the various crafts and "conflict with the democratic principle of majority rule."

What it would break up is simply the conspiracy that has existed between the Labor Board and the C.I.O. to promote the latter's domination of labor. Perhaps under modern conditions of production the industrial union is theoretically the more logical form of organization. Certainly, in the mass industries, where the workman, whatever his craft, is little more than a cog in the machine, the argument for organization along industrial lines seems conclusive. But even here human nature interposes with its obdurate desire for differentiation. All men, including workmen, are proud of their individual skill, and the more specialized it is the prouder they are of it. Thus, when they can claim a craft as their own they much prefer to be identified with it, and to organize and fight for it, than to submerge themselves without distinction in a vast army of operatives. Call this snobbery if you wish; it is, none the less, an ingrained human trait so tough that any attempt, bureaucratic or other, to break it down must result in either defeat or tyranny. That such an attempt is at the bottom of the Lewis-Labor Board partnership who can doubt?

Murray evidently considers this attempt a contribution to democracy. But which is the more democratic—to recognize and safeguard the right of workers who want to organize and bargain by crafts to do so, or, by an arbitrary selection of the bargaining unit, to force upon them representatives without interest in, or very possibly hostile to, their particular demands and problems?

Murray says that "there have been occasions when an A.F.L. affiliate has acted like a company union," and he adds that "to an alarming degree certain A.F.L. unions have begun to offer themselves to employers as antidotes to the C.I.O." So another undemocratic feature of craft organization is its greater willingness to understand and co-operate with the employer in making a go of their common enterprise. Apparently his conception of democracy precludes not only the self-organization of labor but any approach to class fraternization. Rather obviously it is the same conception on which the Labor Board has been acting, and it constitutes the best reason in the world for a revision of the law and the board.

Facing the Facts

With PHILIP PEARL

Dictator Lewis has declared war all over again on the American Federation of Labor. Chief Big Bad Wolf of the C.I.O., loudly beating the tom-toms, has returned to the warpath. Watch out for him. He is carrying a warped and mildewed bow and a moth-eaten arrow.

That's about the size of the latest threat—or bluff—to raid the building trades unions through the agency of an organizing committee headed by little brother Denny Lewis. Do you know Denny Lewis? He's a heavy-weight—from the neck down. Just reading about his appointment to lead the fight against the firmly-entrenched and powerful building trade unions of the A.F.L. reminds us of the practice of certain baseball managers when their team is losing by a score of 18 to 0 of putting in a "concede" pitcher. Denny Lewis is a "concede" pitcher if there ever was one.

Aside from its ludicrousness, Big Brother Lewis's new move is significant in one respect—it clearly indicates his state of mind. If further proof were needed that Lewis has not the slightest desire or intention of making peace with the American Federation of Labor, here it is in black and white. Sidney Hillman, please take notice.

You will remember that Hillman, who is John L.'s chief bat-boy, predicted a short time ago that there would be peace in organized labor within a year. Undoubtedly Hillman wanted peace. He wanted it so much that he even dared to differ publicly with Lewis when the latter recently declared peace was "impossible." We wonder how Hillman feels now.

Where Are the Promises of Yesterday?

And we also wonder how those people who joined the C.I.O. in the belief that it was going to "organize the unorganized" feel about Lewis's newest adventure into wonderland. If Lewis wants to argue that he is going to organize the unorganized by raiding A.F.L. building trades unions we will hire him a hall and let him talk all day, but it won't get him anywhere. Because the facts are just the opposite and everybody knows it.

Nor will the workers in the building industry fall for Lewis's "bargain sale" offer of low dues and no initiation fee. They know that the next step inevitably would be for Lewis to offer their services to employers at "bargain" rates—in other words, sell them down the river. Otherwise he couldn't possibly get a wedge in the industry. Lewis may be able to get away with such tactics in his own mining bailiwick, but if he ever tries it in the building trades he may find himself in a jam.

There is no doubt that Lewis has been nursing the ambition of invading the construction field for some time. He has time and again tried to pull a little raid in one city and another only to get his ears beaten in. The same thing will happen again every time he tries it.

But in the long run, Lewis's attempt to make a nuisance of himself to the building trades unions should prove of everlasting benefit to them. If ever anything could be counted on to knit these unions tighter together it is this sort of a threat from the outside. It would be a boon to the entire labor movement if the building trades unions, realizing their mutual interests, would co-operate more closely on matters of common concern to all of them.

We Live and Learn

And now a word about those who have been trying to knock the building trade unions on another front. They are a strange crowd. Look them over. You will find reactionary Tories and extreme leftists side by side lifting up their voices in a raucous chorus about the allegedly high cost of labor in the construction field.

Well, we expect squawks from the Tories whose

wage-cutting policies are notorious. But what about the self-styled liberals? How can they excuse their presence in such company?

The answer is politics.

Some of the smart-alecks on the extreme left side of the political ledger don't approve of certain leaders of building trade unions. They would much rather see John L. Lewis in charge because they view him as a political partner. Comes the revolution, they expect John L. to be on their side or even carrying their standard.

So, forgetful of the fate of their last attempted purge, the boys on the left have started the ballyhoo against the building trade unions. One of their stooges—the only political columnist in Washington who doesn't sign his right name to his stuff—even went so far as to suggest "smashing" these unions. He repeated the usual baloney about "high wage rates" creating a bottleneck in the construction industry.

Well, let's see about these "high" wage rates. The average pay of the building trades worker is \$1172 a year. Is that a high wage? Isn't a man who, for seasonal and economic reasons, gets only a few months' work each year, entitled to high hourly rates?

Let the gentlemen who are so concerned about these "high" wages attend to their own knitting a little more closely. Let them concentrate on trying to restore business confidence and business activity instead of threatening to "smash" unions and "slash" wages. It would be good news for the whole country.

(The A.F.L. Weekly News Service)

DEPENDS ON WHOSE OX IS GORED

("East Bay Labor Journal")

In a county not far from here a certain group of farmers were not satisfied with the prices received from the canners' association so they went on strike, dumped their fruit, burned some and created quite a scene along the highway.

Now, I'm not kicking because the farmers tried to help themselves in the only manner they knew how. But what I'm really laughing at is these same farmers using the "chisel" on workers every time they get a chance. They have no respect for farm labor, yet at the same time they want the public to respect them when they are in difficulty.

If labor pulled the same stuff against the farmer as the farmer pulled against the canneries (and most of the canneries are wrong also), the farmer would cry his eyes out in the daily press.

Yes, it makes a difference; but I must admit you'll have to give the farmer a little credit for his spunk at least.

Work and Freedom

("New Leader," New York City)

About the most juvenile boast made by the bolsheviks is that unemployment has been abolished in Russia, while the nazis have been making the same boast for Germany. Mule owners can make the same claim for their beasts, and the inmates of Sing Sing will admit that they never lack employment, but no intelligent person wants to be a labor conscript in Russia, Germany or Sing Sing.

Employment at reasonable hours and for decent incomes is essential to normal life and happiness, but without freedom of democratic organization and action by the masses—and there is no such freedom in Russia, Germany, Spain and Sing Sing—workers become inmates of a prison. The bolsheviks and nazis recommend the lockstep of prison life, but who wants to be a convict?

Incidentally, Sweden is almost a social democratic nation and it has practically wiped out unemployment, but it is not a nation of prison conscripts. Freedom and democracy flourish there and only convicts and pack-animals enjoy the "ideal" of the bolsheviks and nazis in Sweden.

Organize labor unionists to advertise union-label merchandise and to patronize union merchandisers.

Causes of World Unrest

(I. L. N. S.)

Belief that basic causes of world discontent must be dealt with as a first step toward enduring peace was supported by Henry I. Harriman, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and United States employers' representative at the International Labor Conference just held in Geneva.

Analyzing some of the basic causes of world unrest, leading to the present fear of war, Harriman said:

"It is my firm conviction that the basic cause of such unrest is the fact that some nations have an abundance of food and other vital raw materials, while others lack the land on which to grow the necessary crops, and do not have within their borders the raw materials with which to carry on a full and well-balanced economic life."

* * *

In the course of his speech Harriman said that this analysis led him to the specific suggestion that consideration should be given to President Roosevelt's desire for the holding of a world economic conference. The agenda of such a conference, however, should be carefully prepared and in advance the experts of the various nations should collect the facts which are essential to their conclusions.

"Basically," Harriman declared, "such a conference should be held for the specific purpose of determining how each of the great industrial nations of the world shall, through world trade and the interchange of goods, be assured of an adequate supply of the foodstuffs and the raw materials which it requires for a full and fine economic life."

* * *

"It is my firm conviction," Harriman continued, "that through a carefully planned world commerce the basic raw materials which are necessary to a sound economic life must be fairly distributed among the great industrial nations of the world."

"The alternative," he added, "is wars of aggression in which both those who attack and those who defend will suffer equally and western civilization may well crumble under the impact of the blows."

"If on the other hand the nations of the world meet, as President Roosevelt has requested, with a determination to reach a just agreement I am confident that the serious international problems of today can be adjusted."

WHOLESALE PRICES DROP

During the week ended July 22 the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale commodity prices dropped 0.4 per cent to the lowest level reached since early in August, 1934, Commissioner Lubin reports. "Sharp declines in prices of farm products, particularly grains, livestock and cotton, largely accounted for the decrease," Lubin said. "The all-commodity index fell to 75.2 per cent of the 1926 average and is 0.4 per cent below the corresponding week of June and 4.4 per cent below a year ago."

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK REPORT

After declining slightly in the first four months of the year, business volumes in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District turned upward in May and were well maintained at the higher levels in June and July. Measures of industry and trade are generally higher than a year ago, but they are still somewhat lower than the best levels recorded late last fall, says the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

TO INVESTIGATE C.I.O.

Representative Claire Hoffman of Michigan has introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and all its affiliates.

N.L.R.B. Orders Unions To Vote on Supremacy In Automobile Plants

The National Labor Relations Board acted this week to substitute ballots for picket line violence in settling a bitter battle between the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations for supremacy in the important automobile industry.

The board decided to settle by a vote of the workers involved in the dispute between the A.F.L. and C.I.O. factions, each of which claims to be the only legal "United Automobile Workers of America," with full rights to the agreements negotiated with automobile manufacturers after the sit-down strike wave of 1937.

The N.L.R.B. ordered elections among approximately 78,000 workers employed by the Chrysler Corporation, the Briggs Manufacturing Company and the Motors Products Company, but did not announce what action, if any, it will take on the requests of General Motors Corporation and the Packard Motor Car Company for similar votes among their workers.

Report on Legislation

San Francisco, August 2, 1939.

Editor Labor Clarion:

The American Civil Liberties Union announced today that a study of the work of the past Legislature showed that not one bill restricting civil rights became law. While several suppressive bills reached the governor's desk, every one was vetoed.

On the other hand, only one minor bill protecting civil liberties became law, a measure prohibiting discrimination in employment of persons upon public works because of race, color or religion. Consequently the past session of the Legislature showed no progress in the field of civil liberties.

In all, ninety bills affecting civil liberties were introduced in the Legislature, of which twenty-five were repressive. In keeping with the general campaign against aliens that has evidenced itself in

the United States during the last couple of years, many of these measures were anti-alien in nature. Among them were bills providing for compulsory registration and finger-printing of aliens, another establishing an alien labor permit law, one requiring all foreign language broadcasts to be rebroadcast in English, an anti-refugee bill requiring doctors to be citizens and a bill limiting relief for aliens.

Conspicuous among the anti-civil liberties bills defeated were a number sponsored by self-styled patriotic organizations. In this class the compulsory flag salute bills produced one of the most bitter fights in the past session of the Legislature.

Among the bills that were defeated extending or protecting civil liberties were repeal of the criminal syndicalism law, repeal of teachers' loyalty oaths, outlawing anti-picketing ordinances, a measure prohibiting discrimination in the use of school houses as meeting places, and a bill declaring it to be lawful to distribute economic, political and religious handbills.

ERNEST BESIG, Director.

650,000 W.P.A. Workers Are to Be Dismissed

Works Projects Commissioner F. C. Harrington began the most drastic dismissal program that has hit W.P.A. workers since the agency was established in 1935, says a Washington dispatch.

According to the terms of the current W.P.A. appropriation act, not only is the prevailing wage rate killed, but, in addition, every worker who has been on the W.P.A. roll for eighteen months must be furloughed for thirty days. This will require the dismissal of approximately 650,000 workers by September 1.

Commissioner Harrington sent orders to state W.P.A. administrators to begin the mass dismissals at once.

W.P.A. officials estimated that about 25,000 had been discharged up to July 17 for violating the order against remaining away from work more than five days.

Principles of Gompers Are Defended by Green

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in exercises at the Samuel Gompers Memorial in Washington which launched the three-day diamond jubilee celebration of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, on July 26, declared that the A.F.L. is defending the philosophy of Gompers "against assaults from all sides."

The position of the American Federation of Labor today, Green said in his memorial address, is the same as that expressed once by Gompers, and now inscribed on the base of the Gompers memorial:

"No lasting gain has ever come from compulsion. If we seek to force, we but tear apart that which, united, is invincible. . . ."

On the second day of the jubilee President Green presented an illuminated scroll to R. E. Van Horn, president of the Cigar Makers' Union, in recognition of the union's seventy-fifth anniversary. Among those in attendance at the presentation was the entire membership of the union's executive board, as follows:

Manuel Gonzales, first vice-president, Tampa, Fla.; Maurice Simons, second vice-president, New York City; D. W. Kennedy, third vice-president, Toronto, Canada; William M. Brandt, fourth vice-president, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles E. Rohler, fifth vice-president, New Haven, Conn.; A. P. Bower, sixth vice-president, Reading, Pa., and John R. Ograin, seventh vice-president, Chicago, Ill.

John R. Steelman, director of the United States Conciliation Service, and John B. Colpoys, United States marshal for the District of Columbia and editor and publisher of the "Trade Unionist," Washington, were among those who sent floral wreaths to the union offices in the Carpenters' building.

REBEL CORK PICNIC

The fifty-third annual Rebel Cork Benevolent Association's picnic, scheduled to take place next Sunday, August 6, at beautiful California Park, in Marin County, will be the biggest and most colorful gathering of its kind ever held in the San Francisco Bay area, according to a preview of the day's program announced by Michael J. Riordan, president of the association. The first boat will leave the Ferry building for California Park at 8:45 on Sunday morning. Boats will also be on hand for picnic passengers at 9:45, 10:45, 11:45, 12:45, 1:45 and 2:45.

Building Trade Unionists Restore Residence Damaged by Vandals

Oakland police are investigating a "creosote job" which Friday night all but ruined a new house which Alameda County Building Trades members had proudly erected without cost for Mrs. Elena Chesnutt, widow of John Allen Chesnutt, seaman who lost his life in the sinking of the submarine Squalus May 23.

Union plasterers, lathers and the like immediately got busy repairing the damage to walls so that Mrs. Chesnutt and her three children may move in at the earliest possible date. The house is at 636 South Elmhurst avenue, Oakland.

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Venetian Blind Workers Receive Pay Increase

Agreement on wages, hours and working conditions in fourteen Venetian blind factories in Alameda and San Francisco counties between manufacturers and the union has been announced by the Employers' Council of Alameda County.

Under terms of the agreement, which will run for one year, workers will receive pay increases in all the plants, according to Harvey C. Scott, manager of the Employers' Council.

Agreement was reached after two months of negotiation by the Employers' Council, representing the manufacturers, and the Venetian Blind Workers' Union, Local 2565, of San Francisco and Alameda counties, affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The union was represented by Larry Butler, business agent.

The agreement consummated, Butler said, affects approximately 200 workers in the industry on both sides of the Bay.

Because the larger manufacturers are located in Alameda County, negotiations were conducted through the Employers' Council of Alameda County. The union represents workers on both sides of the Bay.

While employers conceded pay increases, the union extended from six months to one year the apprenticeship period, Scott said. Provision is made for the adjustment of grievances and for reference to arbitration matters in dispute following negotiation.

C. I. O. Begins Invasion

The Congress of Industrial Organizations has begun its drive to organize the building trades, mailing charters to twenty-six locals, and the United Construction Workers' organizing committee promulgated rules and regulations designed to attract workers from the American Federation of Labor's entrenched and powerful building trades unions.

One section forbade strikes without national approval, and another required local unions to make extensive efforts to settle grievances peacefully.

Green Sees Failure of C.I.O. Move To Organize Building Trades

Announcement by the C.I.O. of its intention to organize construction workers caused no perturbation at American Federation of Labor headquarters in Washington. President William Green of the Federation said the C.I.O. announcement was "nothing new," and added:

"The C.I.O. has been attempting to organize the building trades workers in different towns

ever since the C.I.O. was formed. They have attempted it in Louisville, Rochester and numerous other cities. They have signally failed. The building trades workers will not subscribe to such an economic philosophy as is expounded by the C.I.O."

The C.I.O. move was announced in a formal statement by President John L. Lewis, who said an organizing committee headed by A. D. Lewis, his brother, would conduct a campaign to organize a new industrial union among the 3,000,000 wage earners the C.I.O. estimates are in the building industry.

"The aim," Lewis said, "will be to organize all construction workers into a powerful industrial union which will abolish the many evils and abuses that have beset the industry in the past and improve wages and working conditions of all those employed in it."

"Special provisions will be made by the committee for the elimination of unauthorized strikes, jurisdictional disputes and lockouts, and the peaceful adjudication of labor disputes."

Lewis estimated that out of the 3,000,000 workers in the construction industry less than one-third had been organized by the A.F.L.

Pay Scale, Judge Orders

In an unprecedented court proceeding, Federal Judge St. Sure threatened on Thursday of last week to appoint a trustee for the Thomas-Allec Corporation unless the new wage scale of the International Association of Cleaning and Dye-house Workers is paid within thirty days.

Meeting Thursday night, however, members of Cleaners and Dye House Workers, Local 7, voted 241-60 to strike unless the new wage scale is put into effect. The strike threat was declared by Emil Rabin, union president, as necessary because of the danger of setting a precedent of which other firms would take advantage.

Incensed at the delay in putting the company's house "in order," the judge said at an informal conference before the bench:

"There has been too much delay in reorganizing this company. It must be done at once. The workers must have their chance. The union has done everything it can to keep the plant going. It has granted ninety days to meet the wage increase. All I now ask is that the union grant thirty days more. If nothing is done by that time I will place somebody in charge of the property and see that the union gets its due."

The conference was called in an effort to devise a plan for preventing the company from closing. In such an event 300 employees would be made jobless and the city would lose a payroll of \$8000 a week.

W. M. Mathews, union business agent, said the union will meet with company officials to seek a solution.

Congressman R. J. Welch Scores Reactionaries

Congressman Richard J. Welch, Representative of California, a loyal friend of labor, "tore the hide" off reactionary members of the House Rules Committee on Wednesday of last week after it had refused to report a rule for the consideration of the Norton bill revising the wage and hour act, according to "Labor."

The committee, Welch charged, was plotting to put the legislation before the House in such a way that it could be "emasculated."

"Don't you trust your colleagues?" queried Congressman Eugene E. Cox, reactionary Georgia Democrat.

"I don't trust some members," Welch shot back. "If this or any other committee thinks that the Chamber of Commerce, the canning trust and the Southern lumber trust constitute the voice of the people of this country you're living in a fool's paradise."

"Do you mean," Cox persisted, "to say that a majority of your colleagues are susceptible to pressure?"

"I regret to make that confession," Welch answered.

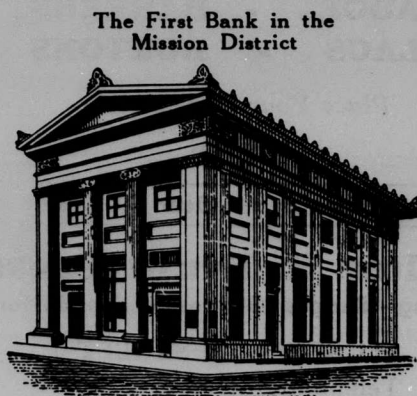
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SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President San Francisco Typographical Union

M. E. Van of the Intertype Corporation, who has been on the inactive list for the past four months, suffering from arthritis and a general run-down condition, is back with us again and in good shape. Van has just returned from Thermopolis, Wyo., where he has been taking advantage of the hot springs. . . . Ben H. Black, who has been holding down Van's place with the Intertype, has been given the San Jose district as a permanent berth, and will move there with his family in the near future.

We have at hand a marked copy of the streamlined Stork Special "Baby News," owned and edited by Richard M. Reardan of the Franciscan Press. In glaring headlines is announced the arrival of seven pounds of blessedness in the person of Margaret Mary Reardan on Monday morning. The crisis has passed, and we are assured Dick will survive.

Chairman G. E. Mitchell, Jr., of the "Shopping News" is vacationing this week, and "Andy" Cuthbertson is handling the job of chapel chairman.

The Italian evening paper, "La Voce del Popolo," has been absorbed by the morning paper, "L'Italia," and will be published by a corporation to be known as the "Italian Daily News." The two will continue to publish as morning and evening papers, and the respective chapels will remain intact.

D. S. Calvert, a retired member of Denver Typographical Union now residing in Lafayette, Ind., accompanied by his wife, who have been visiting with their children in Antioch and Watsonville, is now in San Francisco with the intention of putting in an entire week visiting the Exposition on Treasure Island.

A. C. Kerr, after making two trips as ship's printer on the Matsonia, is back with us again.

Junior Typographical Union—By "Bob" Garner

Members of the Junior Typographical Union were guests of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company Thursday night, July 27. Under the guidance of E. R. Leach, assistant manager, the boys were shown through the showroom, with Mr. Leach describing in detail the working machinery of the newer models of the linotype—the Model 31 All Purpose in particular. Later in the evening the sound film of "Newspaper Charter" was shown by Hugh Gage, who during the evening took sev-

eral pictures of the group as they assembled around the machines. To top off the reception everyone was invited to sandwiches and soda pop, of which there were plenty.

The managers plan to invite the Junior Union again later in the year when they can be assured of a larger turn-out.

Golf News—By J. W. C.

The following excerpts from a letter recently received by the writer will be of interest to the members of the Golf Association: "Inclosed find green fees, dinner fees and guest flight fees for two people for your first anniversary dinner and golf tournament at Crystal Springs on August 27. I expect to be home from the international tournament and will try to bring a friend of mine from Chicago with me. He is Joe Larson, a pensioner from the Chicago 'Tribune,' who is the father of the international golf tournament. It would be grand for him to meet the wild and woolly boys out West. With best wishes for the success of this affair, and closing with fond hopes of being present, I remain, Charlie Russell." The above is self-explanatory, and the writer believes that if it is at all possible Charlie Russell will have Mr. Larson at our anniversary dinner, and if we can induce the members of our own association to have as much enthusiasm and to publicize our anniversary dinner, we will have a wonderful turn-out on the 27th to greet the father of the Union Printers' International Golf Association. Remember the 27th! Get your dinner tickets and send in your golf reservations now.

The following players will compete in the Class C group, with revised handicaps: L. L. Sheveland, Charles Monroe, Paul Booth, M. E. Van, James Kjergard, Leonard Sweet, Ray Moore, Cecil Farr, Ollie Mickel, Bert Johnck, Dick Wall, Willie Ferrrogario, Bert Simons, Lynn Aldrich and Les Claypool. There are several members who have played only one tournament, and it was impossible for the committee to classify them accurately, as they only had one score to go on, so they have been put in Class C until the coming tournament, when the committee will reclassify them upon their scores turned in at Crystal Springs.

Pickups from local courses: Wallace Kibbee, winner of the La Rinconada tourney, shot a two-under-par 70 at El Camino a few weeks ago to lead the field in one of the club tournaments. . . . We wonder if Wallie is leveling for Crystal Springs? . . . Verne McDill (Sunset Press), playing a match against Guy Kell of Halle-Cordis at Chabot recently, took Guy for plenty of kopeks. . . . Mac whistled seven birdies at Guy and came in with a one-over-par 73. . . . Incidentally the boys were playing double price for birds, and Kell is still beefing. . . . Andy Ivaldi (McKenzie & Harris), known for his baseball ability, being one of the greatest semi-pro baseballers around the

Bay, has just taken up golf and promises to turn out at one of the tourneys. . . . Andy, who has only been at the game a year, shot a 76 his last time out. . . . What a bunch of par-shooters these printers are getting to be! Three weeks more and the anniversary party will be here! . . . Did you get your tickets and make your reservations?

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Read the Colorado Springs correspondence in the "Journal" (July) and the proposal to put a non-printer in the Home as superintendent, and also one of the women employees appointed to the dual position of matron and housekeeper. The proposal should be non-concurred in. No doubt an effort will be made to jam the proposal through at the Fort Worth convention. It would appear the real intent of the proposal is to get rid of Superintendent McCoy—but at a big price! But were the superintendent a saint from heaven he could not please everybody! But on the whole, a printer as superintendent, besides conducting the Home in an able and efficient manner, has been the means of the Home retaining that outstanding quality of brotherly atmosphere second to no other institution of its kind, which has been the admiration not alone of members of the I.T.U. but also of non-members in various walks of life. A non-printer superintendent would change the name or social atmosphere of the Home to the "Printers' Poor Farm." The residents would then be known as "inmates." Printers (and mailers, too) are peculiar cusses; they respect the authority of their superior brother member, but let an outsider—reporter or editor—start giving orders, and a rebellion is started. While aiming to eliminate politics the proposal, if enacted into law, will start something more vicious than printer politics—namely, the forming of cliques that follow efficiency methods. Keep on the job a printer member—even a hard-boiled one—over the typical undertaker type of institution director. Keep the Home out of the category of profit-making institutions, but a home in the true sense of the word, as was the whole-hearted wish that it should ever be, by our brethren who established it. Regardless of politics, it's safe to assume the great majority of mailer members of the I.T.U. would favor a printer member as superintendent of the Union Printers' Home. The inauguration of a policy to place a non-printer member as superintendent of the Home would probably lead to the care of the institution being "farmed out" to the lowest bidder, in which event the best thing to do would be to hang the "to let" sign on it.

Teddy ("Murphy") Johns left this week on a two-weeks' vacation which will probably include a visit to his "old stamping ground" in Butte, Mont.

Odd procedure occurs frequently in M.T.D.U. unions. Reports have it an investigation committee of the New York union overstepped its authority—plenty. Instead of investigating the charges they tried the plaintiff and the chairman. Facts of case to be given out later.

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Hotel Controversy

New litigation in the prolonged controversy between rival groups of San Francisco hotel workers was launched last week.

Filed in Superior Court by Hotel and Apartment Service Employees' Union, Local 200, was an action asking the court to declare it a party to existing contracts with employers and to designate it as the collective bargaining agent of its members for forthcoming arbitration proceedings in connection with wage and hour adjustments sought by the workers.

Defendant in the suit is the Hotel and Apartment Clerks and Office Employees' Union, Local 283, some members of which withdrew to join Local 200 last December.

Woman's Auxiliary to No. 21

By MRS. MYRTLE L. SADLER

The need of women's auxiliaries and the assistance they will be able to render the unions are becoming more apparent by the willingness of all women of the different organizations to co-operate for the advancement of the cause of unionism and the union label.

As evidence of this fact the Woman's Auxiliary to the American Newspaper Guild, which is holding its convention at the Fairmont Hotel this week, requested our organization to send a representative to meet with them. In response to this invitation President Mable A. Skinner and Secretary Louise A. Abbott attended the opening session of the convention and report a very instructive meeting and that important problems were discussed which will be of great assistance to all auxiliaries.

Secretary Abbott, in addressing the Guild Auxiliary, said in part: "I bring you greetings from Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 to San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, and extend to you a hearty welcome to San Francisco. Our Auxiliary is the baby organization of this city; we have had our charter just one month. Our group of women is unusually enthusiastic and we realize there is a great deal to be accomplished, since most of the Western world's buying is done by the women-folk. Our slogan gives us a standard for personal conduct, but we need the help of other auxiliaries; working together we can realize our common purposes. We hope your visit to San Francisco will be a pleasant one and that this convention will lay the groundwork for another prosperous and successful year."

The label committee met last Monday at the home of Mrs. Elmer Darrow and laid plans for an active campaign. H. I. Christie, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, attended the meeting and outlined a program for us which he stated would be of assistance to his organization.

Mrs. Myrtle B. Porter and husband leave Monday on an extended vacation to Kansas City.

We welcome to our ranks Mrs. Gladys L. Boone, who has transferred her membership from San Mateo.

Mrs. Aloha C. Bonsor is very busy showing the sights of San Francisco to her relatives from Douglas, Ariz.

Mrs. Myrtle Thomas and Mrs. Ruth Begon and

their husbands spent the week-end on a trip through the Sacramento valley.

Mrs. Fred E. Holderby is planning on spending a vacation at her ranch home in the Mount Lassen district and looks forward to entertaining her daughter from Long Beach.

Mrs. Hazel G. Sweet and her husband entertained their cousin, the governor of Idaho, who represented his state at the Exposition on Idaho Day, at their aunt's home in Sunnyvale.

As "an honest confession is good for the soul," your correspondent must confess her error in last week's issue in stating next meeting date as August 18, which should have been August 15, and we earnestly request all members to remember the date and don't fail to attend this important meeting. Also memorize our slogan—"Spend union-earned money for union-label products and union services."

Federation of Teachers

Local 61—W.P.A. Section

Reports of standing committees made at the regular meeting on July 29 included resolutions prepared by the Welfare Committee for transmission to the national convention of the A.F.T. next month. Suggestions designed to improve general efficiency of the local program and protests against the pernicious features of the W.P.A. appropriation bill recently passed by Congress were unanimously voted by the members. Tenor of these recommendations may be learned from these brief quotations therefrom:

"Whereas, The said reduction in the rate of pay for W.P.A. workers is a deliberate attempt to lower the wage scale for workers throughout the United States; and

"Whereas, A lower wage scale for workers is a direct attack on their standard of life; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the national convention of the American Federation of Teachers be requested to issue a vigorous protest against said legislation; and that the convention be urged to recommend severe rebuke, reprimand and castigation for all members of the Congress who voted in favor of said legislation."

On Friday, July 28, one hundred and fifty workers on the education program received notices that their services were no longer required—effective the same day. Mr. Cleary, president of Local 61, briefly addressed our members and is undertaking an investigation of the possibilities of those teachers who are members of the A.F.T. being assured that at the end of the thirty-day lay-off they will be restored to the program without undue delay.

Next regular meeting will be August 12 at 10 a. m. in the Health Center building. Our meetings are open to any union men and women. Come and get acquainted with union teachers and their problems.

GRACE LEONARD,

Chairman Publicity Committee.

Union label buyers play as important parts as labor union bargainners.

HERMAN'S HATS

UNION MADE

2386 MISSION STREET

Near 20th Street



Emblem of Teamsters
Chauffeurs, Stablemen and
Helpers of America

SAN FRANCISCO
JOINT COUNCIL
OF
TEAMSTERS

President - John P. McLaughlin
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
Office, 306 Labor Temple
Tel. UNDERhill 1127

Kidwell Exonerated

George G. Kidwell, delegate to the Labor Council from the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union and director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, was exonerated from charges of disloyalty to the American Federation of Labor Friday last when the committee appointed to investigate the charges reported its findings to the Council. The report was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

The committee had avoided controversy, referring merely to an alignment of the governor and the National Labor Relations Board against the State Federation of Labor, and Westwood local, and "certain people prominent in Westwood."

"Out of turmoil and strife," it said, "a better condition of industrial relations (in Westwood) has come, but the conflict between the forces before mentioned will continue."

The trial followed an attempt by State Federation affiliates to have a resolution adopted May 20 condemning Kidwell for his testimony before a United States Senate committee earlier in that month. He had told the senators the newly-formed Westwood local of the Carpenters' Union was company-dominated and chartered by the State Federation out of enmity toward the C.I.O.

Examination for Marine Watchman Includes Swimming Competition

A swimming competition at Fleishhacker Pool on the morning of August 11 will be part of a state examination for marine watchman, according to Louis J. Kroeger, executive officer of the State Personnel Board.

The twenty-five competitors who come out with the highest scores in the examination will be placed on the eligible list.

Employment is with the Board of State Harbor Commissioners in San Francisco and may be intermittent at \$4.80 a day or \$120 a month for full time.

Applications must be obtained in advance at the office of the State Personnel Board, room 108 State building, San Francisco, and appointments made for an hour at which to file applications and take the swimming tests. Applications must be filed in person at the Fleishhacker Pool on August 11 between the hours of 9:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.

WARNS OF FASCIST DANGER

Unless the unemployment situation is solved there is a danger of a fascist upheaval in the United States, Monsignor John A. Ryan, professor emeritus of Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., said recently. Monsignor Ryan expressed the opinion there is little danger of a communist uprising, but that fascism may get out of control within the next ten years if the unemployment problem remains unsolved.

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at

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Market at Stockton Street

Lachman Bros.
GIVE TIME MISSION 16

One of America's Largest Homefurnishers

BEGINNING MONDAY . . .

**AUGUST SALE of
HOMEFURNISHINGS**

SAVE 10% TO 50% IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Special purchases and drastic reductions on regular stock bring unrivalled opportunities to secure up-to-date high quality homefurnishings at prices far below regular.

Buy NOW—and save!

LIBERAL TERMS—up to 2 years to pay;
generous TRADE-IN ALLOWANCES

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 305, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 28, 1939

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call—All present except Vice-President Palacios, who was excused; Delegate Armstrong appointed vice-president pro tem.

Credentials—Waitresses, Local 48, Louise Halverson vice Lettie Howard; Building Service Employees No. 9, James McClure vice Charles Franks; Operating Engineers No. 64, A. B. Easterbrook vice William A. Speers, M. Maisler vice Kevin A. Walsh, R. Patterson vice Matt Tracy; Building Service Employees No. 87, Frankie Klick vice George Hardy, L. D. McFadden vice Jack Depo, William Griffin vice Al Lorenzetti; Building Service Employees No. 14, John Minihan vice O. E. Ross, James E. Glynn vice C. P. Soules, H. Nattenheimer vice R. R. Dreyer; Millinery Workers' Union No. 40, Carmen Lucia vice Olive Mann; Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100, Dorothy Hordes vice I. J. Berg. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council. Garage and Service Station Employees 665, stating that its membership unanimously approved a resolution in opposition to the installa-

tion of parking meters in the City and County of San Francisco. United States Senator Johnson, thanking Council and its members for copy of resolution concerning the prevailing wage scale of the W.P.A. workers.

Referred to Executive Committee: Wage scale and agreement of Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921. Photographers and Allied Crafts No. 21168, requesting Council to cite J. K. Piggot Company and Scenic View Card Company, 632 Mission street, Candid Camera Service and Movie Flash Company, 776 Clementina street, before the executive committee. Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, requesting the assistance of the Council in straightening out Hyde-Call Hotel at 1390 California street. Hairdressers and Cosmetologists No. 148-a, requesting strike sanction against the Lucile Beauty Shop and the Governor Hotel Beauty Shop.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee: Resolution introduced by the following delegates: Clarence J. Walsh, D. W. Dunham, Zoe Fiske, Elizabeth Wray, Hugo Ernst, C. E. McDonough, Frank Rogus, Theodore Lindquist, May Murray, Herman Eimers, J. J. Sherry, Joe Ferrik, Jack Baker, Marguerite Finkenbinder, J. P. Carver, D. Z. Hayes, Thomas G. Miller, requesting Council to indorse the initiative constitutional amendment, retirement warrants, and urge organized labor to support the "ham and eggs" campaign.

United Jitney Drivers' Association, San Francisco, asking Council's support against a measure which, if adopted, will put all the jitney drivers in this city out of business.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of the Garage Employees, 665, and their controversy with the Rubber Institute, Brothers Flag and Pelton represented the union; there was a group representing the Rubber Institute; it was suggested in the absence of their secretary, Mr. Myers, that this matter be laid over for one week, and the officers of the Council instructed to confer with Mr. Myers, the secretary-manager of the Rubber Institute. In the matter of the Building Service Employees, Local 87, requesting strike sanction against the Crocker Union printing plant, 735 Harrison street, Brother Depo represented the union and Brothers Spooner, Christie, Holderby, De la Rosa, Malatesta and Turner represented the Allied Printing Trades; Messrs. Ireland and Harvey were present representing the firm. It develops that this is more or less of a jurisdictional dispute between the Allied Printing Trades Council and Local 87. Your committee requested both parties to get together and straighten out the difficulties;

the matter will be held in committee awaiting the result of said conference. Report concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Your Law and Legislative Committee met last Tuesday night for the purpose of considering the question of installation of parking meters on the streets of the City and County of San Francisco. The committee considered the matter in all of its phases, and a motion was made and carried that this Council go on record in opposition to the installation of parking meters upon the streets of our city, and recommended that this action be called to the attention of our Board of Supervisors and to the proper city officials, particularly Mayor Rossi and Chief Administrator Cleary. Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Laundry Workers—Chinese laundries all unfair. News Vendors—All boys under 18 years of age selling papers are non-union; when purchasing papers look for vendor's button. Department Store Employees—Will hold picnic Sunday, July 30. Jewelry Workers—Have signed an agreement with employers for coming year. Cleaners and Dyers No. 7—Business good; everybody working; have received a favorable decision from Judge St. Sure; members affected by the fumes of various chemicals used in the industry; the Industrial Accident Commission straightened this matter up. Sign Painters—Request all having signs painted to insist on the label of their organization.

Report of the Committee elected to hear testimony on the resolution concerning Delegate Kidwell's hearing before the United States Senate—The committee submitted all copies of the testimony heard and stated: "In the light of the evidence submitted, and bound by the language of Article 8, Section 1, of the Constitution, we report that in our opinion there is no foundation for the charges." Moved to adopt. Delegate Phillips rose and asked for the privilege of the floor to make a supplementary report. Delegate Cancilla objected and the objection was sustained. The motion to adopt was put and carried. Moved that the Council notify all other councils of the decision. Motion carried.

Nominations for Delegates to State Federation Convention—Nominees are as follows: Art Dougherty, Bartenders; Chester Vienot, Cleaners and Dyers No. 7; S. W. Douglas, Street Carmen No. 1004; Thomas White, Warehousemen 860; Captain Peterson, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90; C. Bowers, News Vendors; C. Cardno, Welders 1330; Clarence Walsh, Bakery Drivers; C. E. McDonough, Cooks; Joe Mendel, Musicians; Ed Rainbow, Boilermakers; Louise Burka, Beauticians. Moved that nominations be closed; carried. Election to be held next Friday night, August 4.

New Business—Moved to place Mitzi Beauty Salon on the "We Don't Patronize List." Motion carried.

Receipts, \$832.10; expenses, \$345.19.

Council adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

CONSUMERS' UNION ENTERPRISE

The first "Consumers' Co-operative" service station in San Francisco has opened up at 199 Beale street, at Howard.

"FACTORY TO WEARER" MEN'S WEAR

When you buy Eagleson Union-Made Shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

NECKWEAR - SWEATERS - SUSPENDERS
GARTERS - UNDERWEAR - HOSE - GLOVES

Eagleson & Co.

736 MARKET STREET 1118 MARKET STREET
(Stores also at Sacramento and Los Angeles)

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Distributing Company.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.

Becker Distributing Company.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.

F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.

Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.

Howard Automobile Company.

Italian-Swiss Colony (wines and brandies).

John Breuner Company.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

MacFarlane Candy Stores.

Mitzi Beauty Salon.

M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.

National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.

Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

People's Furniture Company.

Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Serv-Well Grocery, 595 Ellis.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.

Shumate's Drug Company.

Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.

Standard Oil Company.

Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

W. & J. Sloane.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

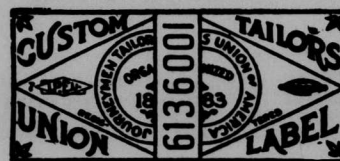
Woodridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

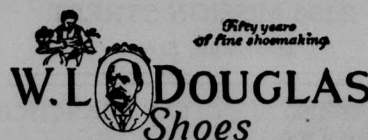
The Recognized Label



In Recognized Clothes

HERMAN, Your Union Tailor

1104 MARKET STREET



UNION STORE

UNION SHOES

R. A. French

2623 MISSION STREET

At 22nd

Butchers' Union Strikes Plants of Swift & Co.

Swift & Co. meat packing plants in South San Francisco, Stockton and Fresno were closed Monday last as 1500 employees of the ten northern California Swift branches struck in protest of the company's alleged failure to comply with contracts and refusal to negotiate.

The strike, decided on Friday night after a secret strike vote, was called by Milton S. Maxwell, president of the Western Federation of Butchers, and involves plants at Vallejo, Sacramento, Modesto, Oakland, San Jose and San Francisco.

The Oakland plant and two branches in San Francisco were operating, however, and union leaders indicated that in some instances action would be limited to asking retail butchers not to handle Swift products during the strike.

On a state-wide basis the strike will include workers belonging to seventeen other unions, including machinists, engineer and auto mechanics.

Howard P. Jones, plant manager in South San Francisco, said the strike was called "without notice to us and for no substantial reason."

Maxwell termed the strike a "100 per cent necessity," and said the employees will hold out for a closed shop contract.

Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

At the meeting of Cooks' Union No. 44 on Thursday, July 27, an anonymous letter was read concerning conditions in one of the tea rooms recently organized by our Joint Board organizer, Brother McDonough. If the writer of this letter will come up to our office at 20 Jones street and have a talk with the secretary we can assure him that anything he has to tell will be strictly confidential, and we will do our utmost to see that the boss complained about lives up to his contract with the Joint Board.

Brother Battaglini, reporting on the hotel question, stated that a chairman for the adjustment board had finally been secured and it looks like we shall now begin to get some action on this hotel matter. Complaint has come into the office that our members do not wear their union button while working on the job. Especially is this the case on the Fair grounds and in the Foster houses. Why be a member of a labor union if you are ashamed or afraid to wear your colors? Take notice, please wear your button. If you have not got one ask the secretary for a button when you pay your dues. He will gladly give you one and it won't cost you any extra money.

The Twin Pines, co-operative restaurant on Ellis street, has closed its doors and the place is for rent, which probably leaves quite a number of our social saviors a little poorer, sadder and wiser than they were a couple of months ago. It seems that quite a number of people are still living who cannot learn from the experience of others in the past. They have to learn the hard way, and to get an education in the hard way always costs lots of money and usually leaves one with a bad headache.

Don't forget—wear your button and spend your money with the store that employs clerks who wear their union buttons. Always look for the house card in the window and the union label on the goods you buy.

UNION OFFICIAL DEAD

The funeral services for Charles D. Keaveney, at Lynn, Mass., vice-president and organizer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was one of the largest ever held in Massachusetts, nearly five hundred automobiles being in the procession. Officials of the brotherhood, including President D. W. Tracy, acted as pall bearers. Keaveney was active in the labor movement for more than thirty years.

Mervyn Rathborne Appointed to National Youth Administration

Mervyn Rathborne, president of the American Communications Association and former San Franciscan, has been named to the National Youth Administration advisory committee by President Roosevelt, the Associated Press reports from Washington.

Rathborne was formerly secretary of the district council of the Maritime Federation and secretary of the 1936 strike committee.

His name has frequently been mentioned at the Bridges deportation hearing at Angel Island as having attended reputed communist meetings with Harry Bridges.

Others named to the committee were Dr. Dexter Keezer, president of Reed College, Portland, and James G. Patton, president of the State Farmers' Union, Denver.

Labor Day at the Fair

July 26, 1939.

To the Affiliated Unions, Greetings:

Please be advised that all unions of the American Federation of Labor affiliated with this Council will hold their Labor Day celebration on Treasure Island Monday, September 4, 1939.

The celebration will take place in Festival Hall and the literary exercises start at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A grand ball will be held in the evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. There will be no parade on Labor Day.

We sincerely trust that you will notify your membership of the celebration, requesting them to be in attendance on that occasion.

Arrangements have been made with the Exposition officials for the celebration.

The children up to the age of 12 years will be admitted for 10 cents; 12 to 18, 25 cents, and the adults, 50 cents.

Trusting that you will give this matter your immediate attention and notify the membership of the coming celebration, and with every good wish to your organization for its future success, we beg to be

Fraternally yours.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL,
JOHN F. SHELLEY, President.
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

**REDLICK-NEWMAN
COMPANY**
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
ON EASY TERMS
17th and MISSION STREETS

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UNITED UNDERTAKERS
Established July, 1883
1096 VAN NESS AVE. SO. at Twenty-second St.
NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL
Telephone Valencia 5100

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BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3089 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia San Francisco

Clerks' International Honors Its Officials

Representing more than 140,000 members in local unions in the United States, Canada and Mexico, 350 delegates at the nineteenth convention of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, last week, voted changes in by-laws facilitating more effective administration; calling for an international convention every four years instead of five, and an election of officers at intervals of four years.

The present method of electing officers by referendum vote of the entire membership was continued.

Convention sessions were opened by Peter Formica, president of the Cleveland Retail Clerks' Council, who turned the chairmanship of the meetings over to International President W. G. Desepte of San Francisco.

Speakers who featured the agenda at various sessions included William Green, I. M. Ornburn, Homer Martin and Francis Dillon, and other nationally prominent men.

Aiming toward a goal of 200,000 members by 1940, the convention discussed plans for a strong organization drive in the department store field. Reports of progress in the chain store division of retail merchandising were impressive.

In appreciation of service the convention presented President Desepte with a wrist watch, Secretary-Treasurer C. C. Coulter with a diamond ring and Mrs. A. P. Nichols, secretary to Coulter, with a diamond-studded pin of the organization. Secretary Coulter was also presented with a gold, diamond-studded engraved personal card.

FIVE JAILED ON HANDBILL CHARGE

Five persons were arrested by police Monday at Twenty-first street and Treat avenue and charged with illegal distribution of handbills, which assertedly urged members of the W.P.A. sewing project to organize.

CANDIDATE FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY

John G. Reisner, who was an unsuccessful candidate for district attorney four years ago, has announced that "at the request of many public-spirited citizens and pursuant to a resolution adopted by the San Francisco unit of the United States Flag Association urging him to do so, he has decided to enter the campaign for the office of district attorney at the coming election."

LUXOR CABS

THE OFFICIAL UNION
LABEL EXHIBITION CABS

ORDWAY 4040

STRICTLY INDEPENDENT

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL ON PRINTING

Its Presence Indicates 100%
Union Product



Only printing Label Recognized by the
American Federation of Labor

The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906

Union Hours Union Clerks
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD
Specializing in
Union-made Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

History of Labor in S. F.

By RUSSELL QUINN

5.—Two Great Victories

With the ups and downs of labor in the turbulent affairs of San Francisco the printers had taken their share of beatings. Sometimes they won. Sometimes they lost. In 1870 they won a strike against the "Morning Call" and "Evening Bulletin" when these two newspapers had tried to force a reduction in wages. The owners retaliated by adopting a non-union policy. This they were able to maintain for a number of years. The printers struck in 1883 for a closed shop, but were defeated. In 1886 they made another attempt. They got the support of the Federated Trades Council and the Knights of Labor. A boycott against the papers was declared, which was supported by over fifty unions. Labor was growing up and realizing the necessity of united effort. A strike paper was gotten out, of which 40,000 copies were distributed. The citizens refused to buy the newspapers or patronize their advertisers to the extent that within a month the owners conceded defeat.

It was a smashing and decisive victory. A victory parade ten miles long was held in which even the governor of the state participated.

Things were looking up for labor. And it was about time. The street car men, for instance, were working (1886) fourteen to sixteen hours a day for only \$2. They went on strike and finally were granted \$2.25 for thirteen and one-half hours.

These victories prompted the brewery workers to ask the Federated Trades Council if something could not be done for them. They were mostly Germans, so one of their countrymen, Alfred Fuhrman, a member of the Council from the Sailors' Union, was sent to investigate. He found the men working from sixteen to eighteen hours a day at a salary of \$15 per week. The men had to room and board in the breweries, the cost of this being deducted from their salaries. The men had to begin work at 4 o'clock in the morning and often they would be drunk before breakfast.

In June, 1886, the Brewers and Malsters' Union of the Pacific Coast was formed, and a few months later it obtained a national charter. On May 4, 1887, it made five demands on the employers. It asked for a closed shop, the privilege of living outside of the breweries, the ten-hour day, six-day week and wages of from \$15 to \$17 per week, free beer for employees, and a board of arbitration to settle all difficulties. Upon the refusal of the employers to grant these conditions a strike was called—first against the Philadelphia Brewery. The union was small, so it decided to take on only one brewery at a time. Word went out up and down the Pacific Coast and even to Australia to boycott the beer from the Philadelphia Brewery. The union got the support of the national body, so three days later workers from four more breweries went on strike. In three months the employers admitted defeat and granted the workers their demands.

But the fight was not over. That same year the employers made a nation-wide attempt to break the national union. It lasted through two years of bitter warfare. On March 26, 1888, an order was issued by the National Brewers' Association forbidding any of its members from entering into any agreement with a union. In two years it was able to break practically every local of the national union except the one in San Francisco. The San Francisco worker had been through many a labor battle, and he was always ready for another. He was also learning the use of some new techniques.

At the "request" of the national association the breweries of San Francisco broke their agreement with the local union. Union members were locked out and replaced by non-union men. This was the opening gun. The union looked around for a vulnerable spot on which to open a counter-attack. It picked the United States Brewery. A boycott

of its products was called, and the battle was joined. The boycott was supported by the local unions. The brewers fired back by blacklisting union employees. They had anti-boycott resolutions passed by phoney labor organizations. They employed hoodlums to break up union meetings and picnics. They even attempted to bribe officers of the central labor body.

The workers kept making personal appeals to their friends to support the boycott. They got two breweries to supply union beer—one from San Jose and the other from Sacramento. The Brewers' Association tried to smash these breweries, but the public supported them and they made

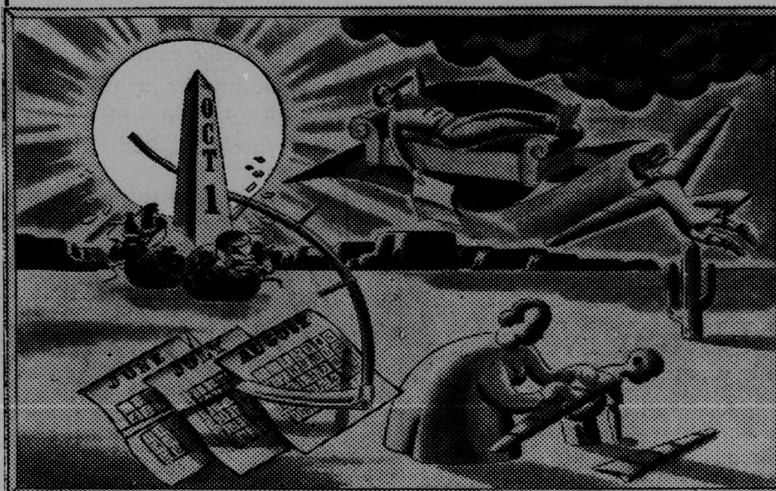
money. After nine months of bitter struggle the Brewers' Protective Association of San Francisco signed a contract with the union. The local union had given a smashing defeat to the full forces of the national brewers. It was an epocal victory.

(Continued Next Week)

FIREMEN'S ANNUAL BALL

The annual pageant and ball given by the San Francisco Fire Department for the benefit of its Widows and Orphans' Aid Association will be held September 23 at the Civic Auditorium, it is announced by Fire Chief Brennan, general chairman of the affair.

A surrealist artist presents his impressions for a GAS HEATING advertisement



IN GENERAL the setting is on the desert to connote the purity and cleanliness of heat such as we who live within four walls enjoy from modern gas heating equipment. Storm clouds in the distance signify the threat of winter which can never disturb the carefree detachment of the characters depicted in the foreground.



A summer sun, the surrealist explains, represents the Summer Discount on Gas Heating Equipment for those who buy now. The milepost lettered OCT. 1 means monthly payments are put off into the distant future, while the bursting money bags represent the 10% Saving.



A scythe cutting up calendar pages denotes the passing of summer. June is slashed away. July is likewise slashed in twain. Only August remains unscathed. It is the final month of the Summer Discount on Gas Heating Equipment.



Though the clouds of winter swirl on the horizon, a mother fits wings to her little boy. A girl child flies carefree in the sky. This scene indicates that once gas heating is installed, a family may feel free as birds with worries of winter heating gone forever.



The man on the magic carpet signifies that here is a soul made free of earthly problems—released from the task of tending a household fire.

Now to return to reality, the message is this: This is the last month of the Summer Discount on Gas Heating Equipment. Buy Now. Save 10%. Monthly payments do not start until October 1.

SEE YOUR DEALER OR THIS COMPANY

P.G. and E.
PACIFIC GAS AND
ELECTRIC COMPANY

259W-839